DOM PEDRO'S TOUR.

Incidents of His Rapid Inspection of the West.

ROYALTY AND REPUBLICAN RUDENESS

The Emperor Complaisantly Excuses the American Lack of Courtesy.

Enthusiasm Over the Great Lakes, the Garden City and the Mountain Scenery.

THE MORMON JERUSALEM.

Observations of His Majesty on Morals, Religion,

MUSIC AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Whatever other impressions may be made on the mind of His Majesty Dom Pedro Segundo by his rapid trip across the continent, he will not be likely to credit the American character with the virtue of punctuality. From the outset his experience was unfavorable. By some stupidity on the part either of the hotel keeper he railway men His Majesty was led to believe the or the railway men His Majesty was led to believe that the train for San Francisco left Jersey City at seven P. M., and, as a result, the imperial party were delayed ever an hour at the depot after the Emperor had taken his place in the cars. During this hour the train was constantly starting out, then returning, and acting to a way to render these inside a little impatient, they not knowing the cause. At a few minutes past seven o'clock His Majesty took out his watch and remarked that the train was delayed beyond the hour marked. that the train was delayed beyond the hour marked; and, when told that the train would not leave before onty-five minutes past seven, expressed himself zur-used that the hour of departure should be changed in so accountable a manner. The Emperor said:—"I have remarked here great want of punctuality. It is the same way in the hotel." Then as we started and again returned his Majorty usked, "What is the cause of The conductor having been interrogated replied that the movement was caused by the coupling the train, and that the usual time of departure of the Western train was twenty-live minutes past seven. This reply was received by His Majesty in silence.

where.
THE EMPEROR'S ENJOYMENT IN NEW YORK. When the train started out at last the HERALD cor enjoyed his stay in New York. The Emperor replied, "Very much, very much. Central Park is very beautiful; some of the streets are very fine. My visit to schools was very interesting. I went first to one of primaries, where there were hundreds of little very good; the little children, clapping their hands and keeping time, looked like a band of angels flapping their wings. The normal school also was very intertheir wings. The normal school also was very inter-esting; the selections given by the young girls were very good, very well made; but it appears to me it ought not to be a day school."

Through the dark night the train whirled us west and, and little save the faint outlines of houses or oir glimmering lights could be discerned until we ached the Greenwood Iron Works, the blaze from se furnaces illuminated the country for miles with had, therefore, an opportunity of witnessing a display of something approaching to blackguardism on the part of the young roughs of Middleton, who assembled eir sovereign gaze. This demand not bei and howling in a way to do credit to a tribe of a haved loafers, esteoming them at their value as the team of the population. Before retiring for the night His Majesty was shown through the hotel car and its working explained to him. He admired the ingenuity of its construction very much. While examining the cooking range he said to the cook, "It is very good, but you must be careful not to make fire." When shown his bed in the parfor set apart for his use, the Emperor declared "it was too good."

About six next morning we arrived at Elmira, where we were obliged to make a stop in order to allow another train to pass. The Emperor was already afoot before any of his suite had risen, and was busily engaged studying the country and reading his guidebook. In reply to the Herald correspondent's inqui-ries His Majesty said, "I did not sleep well last night of the brown, water-soaked fields the Emperor re-plied, "After Brazil, the landscape appears sad, but similar conditions exist in Rio Grande do Sul. In Brazil the houses are more solidly built than in the United States. The immense traffic of the Eric line attracted the attention of the imperial party. The Vis-conde de Bom Retiro first gave expression to his xur-prise, saying, "The movement on these railways is autonishing. People outside have no correct idea of it. There are railways everywhere. It is a wonder collis-

ons do not occur more frequently."

Connessonment—Does Your Majesty and the road level and the running smooth?

EMPEROR—Yes, just now it runs very well; but less

night there was much movement. It is better now.

Box Retrino- It appears it was on account of the speed last night there was so much movement.

tells the Emperor that a mutual acquaintance finds New York a better place to live than London. The

the lighting of the city is very poor."

Correspondent—The gentleman only meant that we

was as pleasant as in London.

Expressor—Ab, bon, bon; be is right. New York may be called the London of America. I was told they are making an underground railway. When I come

EMPEROR.—Yes; it is very curious. We have a project to erect a similar railway at Rio Janeiro to join the Central Railway with the sen. It is a very important

orders were given by the Emperor that the hours for meals during the voyage should be—breagfant, eight A.
M.; dinner, two P. M.; supper, eight P. M. The Visconde de Bom Restro was invited to the imperial table.

Just as break ast is concluded we arrive at Hornelisville. As there is a delay of twenty initutes Hie Majesty decides on taking a short walk, in order to study station, His Majesty pushes into the town. At first the crowd are curious, but the boys are not able to

crowd, though for the most part drawn from the lowest stratum of society, puton a certain amount of restraint, but did not fail to indulge the "free citizea"s" but did not sail to handle the sun. The crowd, made up of people of all nationalities, indulged in a variety of criticism. "Begorra," said a rough looking Irish workingman, "thin he's a fine looking ould genirish workingman, "unin he's a nine looking outd gen-ileman, any way," while a German who bore evidence in his rubicund face of affinity with lager beer ex-pressed his surprise in his peculiar dialect, "Mein Gott! is dat der Kaiser?" and a namby-pamby person from no-where in particular said excitedly, "Now, really, is that Dom Pedre?" while a sun dried looking Yankee farmer, Dom Pedre?" while a sundried looking Yankee farmer, who looked on cynically as if disapproving all this fuz-denvered himself of a saw we were destined to hear frequently repeated, "Wasi, I guess he ain't anything more than a man, anyhow." During the promenade through the town there was a slight fall of snow and the cold was very bitter. The Emperor remarked, "It the cold was very bitter. The Emperor remarked, "It is cold, but I resist cold very well; it is very good, it makes me feel like taking much exercise." During the promenade the Emperor gallantly raised his hat to the ladies he encountered, many of whom simply stared back in return. On the Emperor's return to the station he was accessed by a policeman who had lived for some time in Southern Brazil. In bidding him goodby His Majesty wished the man, who was highly flattered by his talk with royalty, "good health and plenty of silver."

At this point the sutographic nuisance began. It was, however, promptly suppressed, as the Emperor evidently disliked this kind of annoyance. The omnipresent interviewer also appeared, but was not permitted to effect a lodgement. As we approach the Great-Valley Reservation His Majesty several times expresses a hope that we will meet some of the Seneca tribe of Indians, but not one appeared along the route, nor at Salamanca station, where they are nearly always to be found. At Jamestown His Majesty was welcomed by a better class of citizens. To exhibited ned by a better class of citizens. He exhibited necess in Lake Chautauqua, because it is the nighest navigable water on the continent. Not a point ling, with its never ending noise and dust, and proclaims his decided preference for sea voyages on ac-count of their superior ease and convenience. Again at this view all the party revoit, and by a solemn vote the Visconde is left in a minority of one, but refuses to

DELAY AT CLEVELAND. Finding that there was a considerable delay at Cleve-land it was proposed to the Emperor that carriages should be ordered by telegraph to meet us at the sta-tion, so as to allow the imperial party to make a rapid visit to the town. It was unfortunately quite dark when we arrived, so that a vague notion of its size and appearance was the only profit derived from this fore-sight. It was known in the city that the Emperor was passing through, and curiosity drew together a crowd largely composed of the rougher element of society. No sooner had the Emperor descended from the cars than the crowd closed round him, and the roughs, in crushed about in such a reckless way that several remained about in such a reckless way that several members of the imperial party blessed with corms passed a very bad quarter of an hour getting to their carriages. The conduct of the Clevelanders was bad beyond all excuse, and was by far the worst exhibition of rowdyism witnessed so far on the voyage. It is the luck of the Visconde de Bom Retiro to be the victim in all these accidents, and this was no exception. The crowd had well nigh walked over him, and he was consequently somewhat ruffled, but get no sympathy, as we declared unani-mensity that he had been acting valuantly as the buck-ler of the crown, and that as for any scars he had re-

A MATIN CHAT. The Emperor rises early, and next morning, April 19, when I presented myself to pay my respects, His Ma-jesty said to me:—"I have been reading your report of my conversations at sea. It is very exact, very good." Thanking His Majesty for his kindness, I hoped he would not form a bad opinion of American courtesy from the conduct of the Cloveland mola. His Majesty replied:—"Not at all, not at all; I do not mind; I am used to it. In my own country people are more accustomed to see me and do not crewd so much; but sometimes even there I have to elbow my way. One time, going to shurch, I was carried by the crowd up on the alter, I don's know how." CORRESPONDENT-I fear you find our people a little

ject was dropped and referred to no more. The first glimpse of Lake Michigan excited His Majesty's enthusiasm, and several times during the day he spoke in admiration of our wonderful lake system, declaring vided North America with water communication.

there we were to stop for two hours, with anxiety, nal appearance to shave, and, taking advantage temperary absence of the Emperor, sat down in eveniont place and began removing the stubble

to move, and the Doctor, though the political of men, was sobliged to shake the General hastily by the hand and claimber upon the iran, aided from above and below. At Cheyenne a large crowd occupied the platform, and when the Emperor descended, walking aras and arm with the Visconde de Bom Retiro, a passage was opened to allow him to peas. The people are remarkably well behaved, and it is neticed that the further we go Weat the more politic the people become. Just now Cheyenne is doing a flourishing business fitting out adventurers for the Black Hills. This industry, however, is likely to suffer from the operations of the Sious, who seem determined to maintain their hold of the Riack Hills by force, and have already killed some unfortunate emigrants. Here the Emperor was informed of the existence of the devil fish. He immediately gave orders to have some caught and sent to him. It is his intention to forward them to the Scientific Institute of Rio and have them compared with a peculiar fish discovered in Brazil, which has given ruse to a good deal of discussion among the learned.

EXPRING THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

At this point the aspect of the country had completely changed. We had left behind the lewiands, and on all sides rose up show clad mountains. Away to the north the Black Hills rose up, show crowned, and on the left the wintry peaks of the Rocky Mountain range. In the lower slopes the show had begue to disappear, and the dark forms of the scattered pitoe trees among the snow patches produced a series of where Doctures, wild and savage, the very abode of winter. The tapper rial party wore delighted with the scenery of this part of the country. As we approached Salt Lake the Emperor was greatly struck by the help given by nature to the construction of the overland route. Standing on the rear platform as we swept through the Devil's Gate Canyon, the Emperor turned to me suddenly and satia, "This country seems to have been made purposely by God for railways. Who could have cut out those canyons?"

At Elko the train was boarded by a number of newspaper reporters from San Francisco who were dying to interview a real emperor. With this laudable object the most screenous efforts were made, but they were defeated by the absolute refusal of his Majesty to submit to be interviewed by the new comers, and as length they withdrew in dispair.

At Winnemucod the Emperor encountered the Piuto chief, Captain Natchez Feeling that he, too, was a monarch the Indian presented himself boildy and inquired where was the Great Captain, that he, Captain Natchez, wanted to speak to him. When the Emperor came out the following dialogue took place —

EMPEROR—Bo you speak English?

NATCHEZ—Yes, I do.

KMERKOR—Have you a wife?

NATCHEZ—Yes, I do.

EMPEROR—And have you any papooses?

NATCHEZ—Yes, I never wear any.

EMPEROR—And Indian without moccasons is no Indian at all.

This reply being translated to a number of Indians

WINTER DAY'S TRAGEDY IN

[From the Kansas City Times]
The 16th day of March was the coldest day experimeed in the Black Hills during the entire winter. The mercury was down to twenty below zero, and was still sinking, while the snow rolled down in blinding, eddying cloud, rendering life out of doors almost impossi-ble. The unfortunates who were ensamped in and about the neighboring guiches flocked into the dark, cheerless cabins and huddled together in cheerless groups about the pitch or pine fires, kept up for the gree accommodation of all who might seek warmth and shelter within doors. At least thirty men had congregated in the most prominent slore, the largest and best in Custer. The mud floor was rendered muddler by the thawing of the 100 and snow which dripped in small straims from the rough wrappings of the cosmopolitan

low, harn-like affair, containing beds, blacksmith's forge, carpenter's bench, barroom, grocery and notion store, and reporter's desk. The centre of attraction was the bar, which was being liberally patronized by

HELP FOR THE BLIND.

The city having appropriated \$20,000 for the indigent blind, the Superintendent of Outdoor Poor, attached to the Department of Charities and Correction, com-

Living Links of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries.

A Lady Who Met Washington and

ANECDOTES OF JEFFERSON.

A Kiss Received from the Father of His Country Ninety Years Ago.

MRS. ANNA DENNY.

SMYRNA, Del., May 8, 1876. We seldom hear of Delaware in connection with the State and so completely overshadowed ordinarily by her neighbors that she is not often heard from at all, voice is and siways has been at least as potent as the men, and her revolutionary history is equally rich and interesting. What Daniel Webster politically said of the Massachusetts troops who participated in that struggle may be truthfully said of Delaware, "The bones of her sons Georgia." Her three signers of the Declaration of Inde-pendence were Casar Rodney, George Read and Thomas in conjunction with his colleagues, fired the heart of Delaward and ripened the people for participation in that great event. With the view of obtaining some in-teresting facts about the revolutionary history of Delaware, the writer to-day called upon

MRS. ANN DENNY, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. George W. Cummings, about two miles from the beautiful little town of Smyrna. Mr. Cummings lives in the heart of the great peach-growing region of the State. His plantation is extensive and under the highest cultivapandation is executive and grounds are exactly what would be expected of a gontleman of taste and refuse-ment, while he himself is the best of hosts, and has evidently never suffered the tortures of the stereotyped nother-in-law, though he has been under the mild domination of one for many a long year. Having been proviously informed that Mrs. Denny was ninety-nine elegant and sprightly dame who gracefully entered the She said her recollections of the early history of our country had made the coming Centennial celebration a matter of peculiar interest to her. She thought it well that now harmony was restored we should all join in doing honor to the hundredth anniversary of the men who founded it. She was too young during the Revolution to have any distinct recollection of events as they transpired. She lived at that time near Wil-

as they transpired. She lived at that time near Wilmington, and had often seen the passing troops and
gazed on them with childish wonder. Many of the
men who figured at that time the remembered distinctly. She

LIVEN NEXT DOOR TO CASAR HOLDEY,
one of the signers of the Declaration, and when she
came to live in the neighborhood of Smyrna he gave her
an eim tree, which she put in her trunk, and brought it
in that manner to this place (Mr. Cummings). The old
lady at this point insisted upon showing the writer the
tree, which she had planted at the side of the house.
She tripped out into the grounds with almost girlish
grace and eagerness, and pointed to the most towering
elm probably in the State. Without exaggeration it
must have been 100 feet high, and measured as much
around the girth as the largest oak. It was covered
with foliage, and was a noble monument to the grand
old here that gave it to Mrs. Donny. Continuing, Mrs.
benny said:—

A NONOGENARIAN PRILANTEROPIST-WASHING

TON AT A WAYSIDE INN-OLD BALTIMORE-MORRIS, MEREDITH, PINCKNEY, BROWN, HAR-PER AND CARROLL-LOYALTY DURING THE REBELLION.

Mr. Thomas Kelso is a native of Ireland, where be seas born August 28, 1784, but he has been for eighty-

known in this city as a benevolent and philanthropi gentleman. His many donations to charitable pur oses and the princely aid he has given to churche would of themselves entitle him to special notice. Age with such lustre to days of yore, nor has experence he purchased a liouse and lot for a Methodist Epis-copal Orphan Asylum, and has endowed it with \$100,000. Thus, in the evening of his days, he in enabled to contemplate the practical workings of his many charities and to behold this crowning memany charities and to behold this crowning me-morial, which will number him among the bene-factors of mankind. Among the other menuments of his charities may be mentioned the Metropoli-tan Methodist church in Washington, of which Mr. Newman is pastor. Mr. Kelso subscribed the first \$5,000 toward its erection in the name of General Grant, and subsequently advanced moneys for its com-pletion, supplementing his original donation by an-other \$5,000 for the crection of the spire. Mr. Kelse arrived in this city from Ireland on the 2d of August

The HeralD correspondent called upon him to-day and found him seated in the midst of a number of di-rectors of the First National Bank, of which he is a little impression on him. He is erect, firm and vigor-ous in his movements and his eye sparkles with and matton. In answer to questions about the expedience of the Centennial Mr. Kelso said;—"I see no harm is the celebration. It is a very proper recognition of the vast strides our country has made since declaring its independence in '76.

IN THE DAYS OF ALL THE PERSIDENTS. "You ask me about old times. Well, I have lived in the days of all the Presidents. I will show you a letter I received from Dr. De Hass, the Consul to Jerunalem, sioned also by the government to suppre slave trade between Ethiopia and Turkey. I believe the Herald has contributed somewhat to that end by and its present expelition under Mr. Stanley. You

may copy a portion of the letter."

The first part of the letter was as follows UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH WASHINGTON

Mr. Kelso, continuing, said;-"I was born the year ington on his way to Philadelphia to meet Congress there during his first term. He passed through Baltibrothers were on their way to Cecil county. They rode to the Thirteen Mile House and put up their horses. Suddenly the hostess sent out word to clear all the horses out of the stable, as the President was Washington drove up in the midst of the dispute and settled it by telling the hostess that he would have no one inconvenienced on his account, and with that ne stalked out to the stables, and, after an inspection, said there was plenty of room for all. A journey to Phila-delphia in those days was a sorious affair. It very often took us from eight to twelve days to get there We generally had three or four breakdowns before we three days before we could cross the ice.

"When I first reached Baltimore the city numbered some 13,000 inhabitants. It extended to Howard street, on Market, was a racecourse. Kelso lives three or tour squares on the other side of There were a great many wooden buildings, but very